

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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WHOLE 2743

## DR. KINCAID GIVES HAWAII A BLACK EYE

**Slavery on Plantations, Americans Have De-  
spoiled Hawaiians and White Mechanics  
Have Been Crowded Out.**

LAKE MOHONK, October 21.—That the Chinese treaty now in process of negotiation between our State Department and the Chinese authorities compromises on the exclusion dispute by permitting limited admission of Chinese to Hawaii, while keeping them off our mainland as now, is the belief of Hon. Wm. R. Castle, a close student of Hawaiian affairs, as expressed in one of the papers presented to the Lake Mohonk Conference. This will provoke a serious struggle in the Senate over ratification. The Hawaiian problem seems to be largely a labor problem. The archipelago now contains 47,000 native Hawaiians, 61,000 Japanese, 20,000 Chinese, 8,000 Koreans, 15,000 Portuguese and 5,000 "whites," strictly speaking, of whom only 3,000 are Americans. The Asiatics are not naturalized under our laws, but their children by right of birth become American citizens. It, therefore, looks as if citizens of Japanese stock would in another generation control the affairs of the archipelago, and that when it is admitted to statehood, men of that stock would come to the United States Senate. This prediction was not made by any of the speakers here, although it is a fair inference from the showing they made of growth of the different races, and it has been specifically pointed out as a reason for admitting Chinese, that it is desirable to neutralize the rapidly increasing Japanese influence there. This is said to be the largest Japanese colony, outside the Island Empire, in the world.

And yet the American labor unions will "make haste slowly" in admitting the Chinese to any part of the American domain. Even the arguments presented here in favor of that policy, although they carry business force, are not invariably of the sort that will appeal to the labor unions. Dr. William M. Kincaid, the minister of the Central Union Church of Honolulu, painted a perfectly clear picture of economic conditions there, which doubtless does full justice to both sides.

### KINCAID'S ONSLAUGHT.

"The Japanese really control the labor situation in Honolulu," Dr. Kincaid declared. "I have seen them drive nearly every American mechanic out of the city. Three years ago there was an imposing Labor Day procession, made up of white laborers and mechanics. On last Labor Day only twelve American mechanics could be brought together in Honolulu. The Americans themselves will not employ an American laborer in Honolulu; the Japanese, and a few Chinese, will do the work for half the price, because they can subsist in their huts on rice, and the American mechanic simply can not live alongside them. We are suffering from an over-capitalization of the sugar plantations, and we must have the cheapest of labor in order to pay the dividends that are expected. When I went there, the contract labor system was in vogue. It was slavery without responsibility. In America we had slavery of the patriarchal kind; there it was without this element. The average wage under it was thirteen dollars a month, and the laborer had to take care of himself. Today, the average laborer receives \$17, feeding himself. And this is the reason that every steamer which leaves the port of Honolulu is carrying to the mainland as many laborers as it can possibly provide accommodations for; in California they can get \$30 a month. There is the labor question in a nutshell.

"As pastor of the American Church my work lies chiefly with the American element. But I love the Hawaiian people; they are docile, gentle, lovable and when treated properly there is no difficulty in getting their confidence and in helping them on to a higher plane. But the race problem is intense because on the part of the Americans there has grown up a lack of confidence in the natives, and on their part a suspicion of everything that we Americans try to do for them. The gulf seems to be widening. We must remember that they are a dying people; they look upon the American as a trespasser. They have lost to the American everything of value, their nationality, their lands, about everything we care for ourselves. We can not blame them if they suspect our motives, even when we go to them with the Gospel and try to lift them up. There was a time when the Hawaiian people were supposed to be evangelized. Since then there has been a gradual decrease in the native churches; those once filled are becoming empty.

"We have our problems, and they are crying for solution. I am not afraid of Chinese immigration. For the sake of the planters, I should like to see it there. We have no American mechanics. I have seen the exodus of more than two hundred American mechanics from the Central Union Church. They had come to the islands determined to make their homes there, and they were making the backbone of what I call a true American community, but they have been crowded out."

### DR. SCUDDER'S TALK.

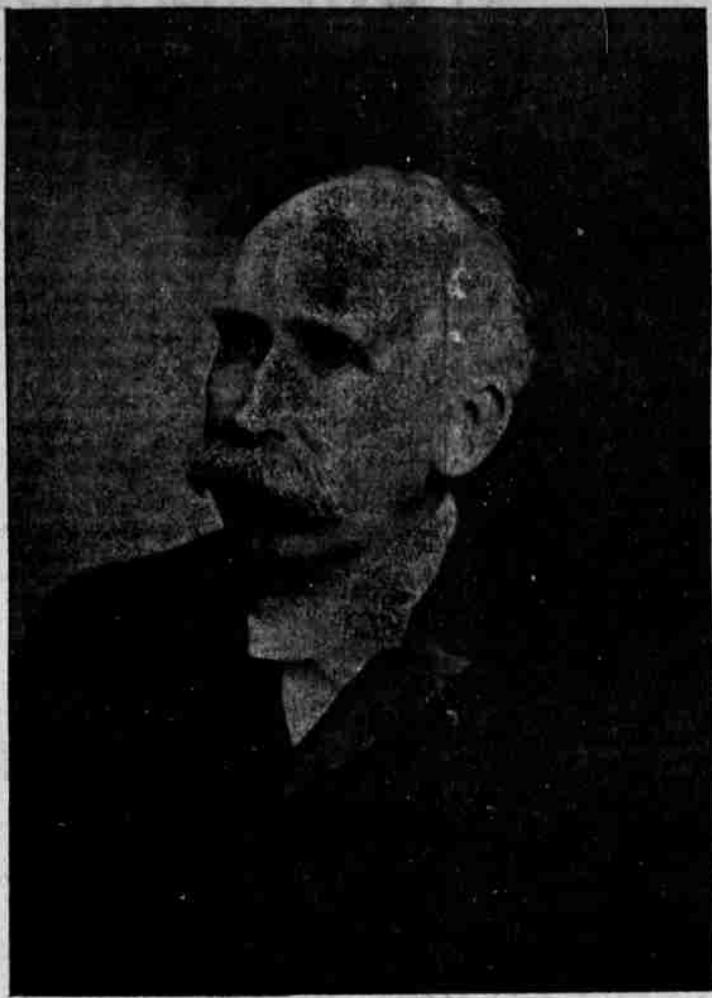
Dr. Doremus Scudder, who is in charge of the evangelical missions there, formerly minister of the Congregational Church at Woburn, Mass., takes a considerably more hopeful view of the attitude of the natives to American Christianity. He believes that they are coming back. Dr. Scudder followed Dr. Kincaid, making a spirited appeal for more American sympathy and co-operation with those who are grappling with the problems of the archipelago. (Continued on Page 5.)

## H. E. COOPER SAYS THAT HAWAII IS GOING DOWN HILL

The Boston Transcript contains the following: WASHINGTON, October 20.—"Conditions in Hawaii are not encouraging at the present time, and there are some things I would like to call to the attention of Americans," remarked Henry E. Cooper of Honolulu to the Transcript correspondent this morning. Mr. Cooper was prominent in the revolution in Hawaii, has been acting governor and attorney general, and continues prominent in island affairs. "Hawaii was an exceptionally prosperous little country just before American absorption, its people were happy and contented, there were ideal trade relations with the United States, which resulted in our spending with American merchants from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 annually, and we had an abundance of cheap and efficient labor. This was the state of affairs in 1896. I do not wish to seem a pessimist, and I have not given up hope that our destiny under American ownership and control will be a happy one, but at present the melancholy facts cannot be ignored.

"Under the ironclad system of laws which answer well in the States, but are totally unsuited to Hawaiian conditions, we have been going down hill, and for two or three years have been in sore straits. The exclusion of Chinese labor has worked more harm to the country, depriving us of a class of people whom Governor Taft believed desirable in the Philippines. If desirable there, why not in Hawaii, where they cannot possibly compete with white men?"

"Today, while we have no scarcity of capital in Hawaii, nobody wants to borrow money, for the uncertainty and instability of our conditions has paralyzed all business enterprise. Honolulu has lost 700 inhabitants within a recent period and numbers of people have abandoned their homes. Nobody will invest a dollar in any new business and curtailment is the watchword. Unless there is a radical change in the near future, we shall see the grass growing in the streets of Honolulu and people of means will, at no distant day, be subsisting on fish and poi."



REV. DR. KINCAID.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AGREES TO PAY RENTAL

Forty-eight hundred dollars (\$4800.00) per annum is the rental the Department of Justice, Washington, agrees to pay to the Territory of Hawaii for the United States District Court room and the offices of the Judge, District Attorney, Marshal and Clerk on the ground floor of the Judiciary building, Honolulu.

Marshal E. R. Hendry received official notice of the willingness of the Department of Justice to pay rent at the rate stated, for the accommodations had free since the inauguration of the Federal court here shortly after the Organic Act went into effect, by the America Maru's mail yesterday afternoon. The notice is contained in a letter to the Marshal from M. D. Purdy, Acting Attorney General, dated Washington, October 17.

Mr. Purdy states that the Department is willing to pay rental of \$4800.00 per annum, to commence from the date of the execution of a lease which Marshal Hendry is authorized to sign on behalf of the United States.

It is directed that the lease should be signed by the proper officers on behalf of the Territory of Hawaii, and be approved by the District Judge (Dole) and the District Attorney (Breckons).

Mr. Purdy mentions that the agreement to pay the amount of rental stated was based on the recommendations of the Judge, the Attorney and the Marshal.

This measure of justice to the Territory is due to the initiative of Governor Carter, on his latest visit to Washington, in presenting the matter directly to President Roosevelt.

Marshal Hendry, in connection with the consultations here resulting in the recommendations accepted at Washington as Mr. Purdy states, did effective work by way of collecting exact data on which a square business proposition was enabled to be forwarded to the Department of Justice.

Four thousand eight hundred dollars a year will go far toward reimbursing the Territory for the expense of keeping the whole Judiciary building in good repair and condition. In any case it is a neat government realization. More than that to Hawaii, it is an earnest of just dealings with this Territory, on the part of the President and the Federal departments, whence any matter of the kind requires to be adjusted.

## MEXICO CAN MAKE SUGAR AT ONE CENT PER POUND

Among the through passengers on the America Maru is a Colonel of the Mexican army, Senor Ignacio Altamira, who is en route to Peking to become charge-de-affairs of the Mexican legation in China. The colonel is accompanied by his son, and is a very pleasant gentleman of means, who has traveled pretty much all over the world. He has been through Honolulu once or twice before having been military attaché of the Mexican legation at Tokio for several years.

The colonel speaks excellent English and is much readier with questions of his own than with full replies to interrogations directed to him.

He says that Mexico is developing more rapidly than her labor supply can take care of the work, and Chinese and Japanese are becoming quite a necessity, especially for the agricultural districts.

Col. Altamira states that a Chinese steamship company is projecting a new steamship line from China to Mazatlan, Mexico, and that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha who own the Maru line have new and larger steamers building to replace the present trio and these boats will then be placed on a Japanese line to run from Mexican ports all the way down the Pacific coast to Chile.

The visitor evinced a keen interest in the labor and commercial conditions of Hawaii and was particularly interested in the Korean labor experiment here. Yucatan state he reports to be most badly in need of imported labor, but the new transcontinental railroad across Tehuantepec and general improvement with even brighter prospects ahead make Mexico a field attractive to capital and a rapidly developing market for Asiatic labor. Mexico is destined, Col. Altamira believes, to far outstrip Cuba as a producer of sugar cane and with the completion of the Tehuantepec railway, and that of the harbors at either end, commerce will have a boom.

Col. Altamira is an enthusiast about sugar, stating that there are millions of acres of land available, and that the staple can be produced there for one cent per pound. He bewails the market conditions whereby his country is barred from the United States as the production of Mexico already exceeds her home consumption. He was well acquainted with the fact that Hawaii was contributing through her renowned sugar engineer, Mr. C. Hedemann, to the improvement of Mexican sugar estates. He inquired immediately for the name of the Mexican Consul at Honolulu, and immediately Mr. Lanz heard of Col. Altamira's arrival at the Young, he hastened up to call. Safe to say the Mexican Consul will be a very busy man answering questions and furnishing data until the Maru sails this noon.

The active labor costs differently in different Mexican states, but Col. Altamira's average was fifty cents (silver) per day. He explained the new Mexican gold coinage to be similar to the Japanese yen, that is called a dollar, but only worth fifty cents, which would put Mexican labor at less than half the cost of labor in Hawaii.

Col. Jones is superintending the construction of 1000-yard and 800-yard ranges for rifle practice on the Kakaako beach.

## ON VERGE OF DISRUPTION

**Russia's Workmen Talk of Wholesale  
Arming and of a Republic--Odessa  
Under Martial Law--Massacre of  
Jews Continues.**

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

ST. PETERSBURG, November 3.—A rainstorm prevented a renewal of political demonstrations.

### PRISONERS TO BE FREED.

An amnesty is expected tonight affecting one hundred and fifty thousand prisoners, throughout the empire.

### WHOLESALE ARMING ADVISED.

A council of workmen's delegates has declared the necessity of arming in order to secure an assembly based on universal suffrage, and ultimately a republic.

### RAILROAD STRIKE TO CONTINUE.

It has been decided by the council of workmen's delegates to suspend political strikes and to continue the railroad strike. It has further been decided to allow the publication of newspapers, ignoring official censorship.

### PRESS CENSORSHIP DISCONTINUED.

The official censorship of press telegrams has been abolished.

### MOBS HOLD ODESSA'S STREETS.

ODESSA, November 3.—The Jewish massacres and pillaging of property continue. The streets are in the possession of mobs.

### CRONSTADT NAVY YARDS IDLE.

CRONSTADT, November 3.—The navy yards are idle. The printers are on strike and the populace is jubilantly parading.

### FRANZ JOSEPH GETTING NEXT.

VIENNA, November 3.—It is reported that the Emperor has decided to grant universal suffrage.

### AUSTRIA HAS HER TROUBLES.

VIENNA, November 3.—Grave disorders followed the socialist suffrage meetings and many were injured in clashes with the police.

LONDON, November 3.—Martial law prevails in Odessa.

### A NEW NAVAL RECORD.

ROCKLAND, Me., November 3.—In the trial trip of the battleship Rhode Island, a new record of 19.33 knots an hour was made.

### AFTERNOON REPORT.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 2.—The prospects for peaceful conditions are brighter. The strike here has been called off.

The details of the creation of a cabinet are being criticised as complicated. ODESSA, November 2.—Troops have destroyed three houses, from which shots were fired during recent disturbances.

The troops barbarously murdered the inmates of the place. Firing in the streets continues and hundreds have been killed and wounded. The attacks upon the Jews have been incessant. The courts and the government offices have been closed.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 2.—The ship Dirigo, from Philadelphia to Honolulu, has put in at Montevideo with a heated cargo.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 2.—The whalers Alice Knowles and Monterey have arrived in port. The officers of the ships confirm the report that a large part of the fleet is icebound.

WARSAW, November 2.—Thirty persons have been killed and 1000 wounded in today's disturbances.

TOKIO, November 2.—The following steamers seized by Japanese warships on account of alleged contraband cargoes, have been released: Barracouta, Centennial, Kowloon, Hans Wagner, Instruve and Arnfrid.

NEW YORK, November 2.—Refined sugar was today reduced ten cents a hundred.

## DOBIC AND COPTIC WILL BE DROPPED

Information from the officers of the America Maru is to the effect that the British boats is to make one more trip and will then be returned to her owners. The cause of the retirement of the British boats is said to be the resumption of service of the steamships of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha company. The various vessels of the Japanese line are Doric and Coptic of the O. & O. line expected to take up the schedule at will pass out of commission on the present occupied by the O. & O. line.